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<u>L4</u> l1 with (network or LAN or WAN or SAN)	48393	<u>L4</u>

<u>L3</u>	(host or processor or CPU or client or computer) near4 (heterogeneous or dissimilar or different or miscellaneous or distinct or separate)	99166	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 with (backup or mirror\$3 or cop\$4 or back\$3)	111407	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((secondary or second or target or alternate or remote or destination) adj3 (device or storage or medium or memory)) or disk or tape	1005062	<u>L1</u>

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1 [Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions](#)

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C**

Full text available: [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process event tracers often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display a lot of non-trivial communication patterns.

2 [Technique for automatically correcting words in text](#)

Karen Kukich

December 1992 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 24 Issue 4

Full text available: [pdf\(6.23 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index](#)

Research aimed at correcting words in text has focused on three progressively more difficult problems: (1) word detection; (2) isolated-word error correction; and (3) context-dependent word correction. In response to the first problem, efficient pattern-matching and n-gram analysis techniques have been developed for detecting words that do not appear in a given word list. In response to the second problem, a variety of general and application-specific correction techniques have been developed.

Keywords: n-gram analysis, Optical Character Recognition (OCR), context-dependent spelling correction, natural-language-processing models, neural net classifiers, spell checking, spelling error patterns, statistical-language models, word recognition and correction

3 [Pen computing: a technology overview and a vision](#)

André Meyer

July 1995 **ACM SIGCHI Bulletin**, Volume 27 Issue 3

Full text available: [pdf\(5.14 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


This work gives an overview of a new technology that is attracting growing interest in public as well as in the industry itself. The visible difference from other technologies is in the use of a pen or pencil as the interaction between a user and a machine, picking up the familiar pen and paper interface metaphor and the set of consequences that will be analyzed and put into context with other emerging technologies and a short historic overview.

4 [ViSWeb—the Visual Semantic Web: unifying human and machine knowledge representation](#)

[Process Methodology](#)

Dov Dori

May 2004 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 14 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.22 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)


The Visual Semantic Web (ViSWeb) is a new paradigm for enhancing the current Semantic Web to Object-Process Methodology (OPM), which enables modeling of systems in a single graphic and text; provides for representation of knowledge over the Web in a unified way that caters to human perception and machine processable. The advantages of the ViSWeb approach include equivalent graphic-text knowledge visual navigability, semantic sentences ...

Keywords: Conceptual graphs, Knowledge representation, Object-Process Methodology, Semantic Web

5 Interactive Editing Systems: Part I

Norman Meyrowitz, Andries van Dam

September 1982 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 14 Issue 3


Full text available:  [pdf\(3.08 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

6 System area network mapping

Brent N. Chun, Alan M. Mainwaring, Saul Schleimer, Daniel S. Wilkerson

June 1997 **Proceedings of the ninth annual ACM symposium on Parallel algorithms and architectures**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.67 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

7 Crypto-based identifiers (CBIDs): Concepts and applications

Gabriel Montenegro, Claude Castelluccia

February 2004 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 7 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(262.76 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper addresses the identifier ownership problem. It does so by using characteristics of Static Cryptographic Verifiability (SUCV) of certain entities which this document calls SUCV Identifiers alternatively, Crypto-based Identifiers. Their characteristics allow them to severely limit certain class of service attacks and hijacking attacks. SUCV addresses are particularly applicable to solve the address problem that hinders mechanisms ...

Keywords: Security, address ownership, authorization, group management, mobile IPv6, opportunistic

8 Data clustering: a review

A. K. Jain, M. N. Murty, P. J. Flynn

September 1999 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 31 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(636.24 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Clustering is the unsupervised classification of patterns (observations, data items, or feature vectors) (clusters). The clustering problem has been addressed in many contexts and by researchers in many fields. It reflects its broad appeal and usefulness as one of the steps in exploratory data analysis. However, the problem is combinatorially complex, and differences in assumptions and contexts in different communities have led to a wide variety of useful generic clustering algorithms ...

Keywords: cluster analysis, clustering applications, exploratory data analysis, incremental cluster analysis, unsupervised learning

9 Spoken dialogue technology: enabling the conversational user interface

March 2002 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 34 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(987.69 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Spoken dialogue systems allow users to interact with computer-based applications such as database systems, information systems, and user interfaces ...

by using natural spoken language. The origins of spoken dialogue systems can be traced back to research in the 1950s concerned with developing conversational interfaces. However, it is only with so, with major advances in speech technology, that large-scale working systems have been developed, introduced into commercial cases, introduced into commercial ...

Keywords: Dialogue management, human computer interaction, language generation, language recognition, speech synthesis

10 Scalable feature selection, classification and signature generation for organizing large text databases hierarchical topic taxonomies

Soumen Chakrabarti, Byron Dom, Rakesh Agrawal, Prabhakar Raghavan

August 1998 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 13 Issue 8

Full text available:  pdf(281.37 KB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We explore how to organize large text databases hierarchically by topic to aid better searching, browsing. Many corpora, such as internet directories, digital libraries, and patent databases are manually organized hierarchies, also called *taxonomies*. Similar to indices for relational data, taxonomies make search efficient. However, the exponential growth in the volume of on-line textual information makes it non-trivial to maintain such taxonomies ...

11 A history of the SNOBOL programming languages

Ralph E. Griswold

January 1978 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , The first ACM SIGPLAN conference on History of programming languages**, Volume 13 Issue 8

Full text available:  pdf(3.56 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Development of the SNOBOL language began in 1962. It was followed by SNOBOL2, SNOBOL3, and SNOBOL4. SNOBOL2 and SNOBOL3 (which were closely related), the others differ substantially and hence are considered separate languages than versions of one language. In this paper historical emphasis is placed on the language, SNOBOL, although important aspects of the subsequent languages are covered.

12 Illustrative risks to the public in the use of computer systems and related technology

Peter G. Neumann

January 1996 **ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes**, Volume 21 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(2.54 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

13 Section 04: reflecting on practice: Innovation in extremis: evolving an application for the critical information management

Victoria Bellotti, Nicolas Ducheneaut, Mark Howard, Ian Smith, Christine Neuwirth

June 2002 **Proceedings of the conference on Designing interactive systems: processes, principles, and techniques**

Full text available:  pdf(1.44 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


We describe our experience of trying to develop a novel application that transforms information management (from coordination-based and personal) from stand-alone resources into resources deeply embedded in social models for accomplishing this goal; these were to embed these resources in the email channel and client. Our exploration of the first model was intensive, in-depth and ultimately unsuccessful in the design process. We adopted Extreme Programming ...

Keywords: Extreme Programming, Personal Information Management, TaskMaster, ThinkDoc, XP

14 Computational Approaches to Image Understanding

Michael Brady

January 1982 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 14 Issue 1


Full text available:  pdf(10.04 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

15 Data allocation in distributed database systems

Peter M. G. Apers

September 1988 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 13 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(3.30 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index](#)

The problem of allocating the data of a database to the sites of a communication network is investigated. It deviates from the well-known file allocation problem in several aspects. First, the objects to be allocated are known a priori; second, these objects are accessed by schedules that contain transmissions between objects. A model that makes it possible to compare the cost of allocations is presented; the cost can be considered as a cost function ...

16 Research directions in software technology

Peter Wegner

May 1978 **Proceedings of the 3rd international conference on Software engineering**

Full text available:  pdf(1.86 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

This paper reports on the results of a study, sponsored by AFOSR, ARO and ONR, of current and future research directions in technological areas of computer science. This study is similar in spirit to the NSF-sponsored (Computer Science and Engineering Research Study) project, but is narrower in scope, emphasizing research issues relevant to software technology rather than the whole spectrum of research in computer science. It was started in the summer of 1975 ...

17 Automatic parsing for content analysis

Frederick J. Damerau

June 1970 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 13 Issue 6

Full text available:  pdf(4.07 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)


Although automatic syntactic and semantic analysis is not yet possible for all of an unrestricted natural language, some applications, of which content analysis is one, do not have such a stringent coverage requirement. Studies show that the Harvard Syntactic Analyzer can produce correct and unambiguous identifications of certain verbs for approximately half of the relevant occurrences. This provides a degree of automatic analysis variable ...

Keywords: content analysis, information retrieval, language analysis, natural language processing, syntactic analysis, text processing

18 Data Communication Control Procedures

Byron W. Stutzman

December 1972 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 4 Issue 4


Full text available:  pdf(1.36 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

19 Environmental acquisition: a new inheritance-like abstraction mechanism

Joseph Gil, David H. Lorenz

October 1996 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 11th ACM SIGPLAN conference on programming, systems, languages, and applications**, Volume 31 Issue 10

Full text available:  pdf(2.40 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index](#)

The class of an object is not necessarily the only determiner of its runtime behaviour. Often it is not the object that behaves differently depending upon the other objects to which it is connected. However, as in object-oriented programming provides no support for this concept, and little recognition of its role in programming situations. This paper investigates a new programming paradigm, *environmental acquisition of object activation* ...

20 Hyperspeech: navigating in speech-only hypermedia

Barry Arons

September 1991 **Proceedings of the third annual ACM conference on Hypertext**

Full text available:  pdf(947.17 KB)

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